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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1871. NO. 285.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cholera Increasing in Germany.

FRENCH DEPUTATION GOING TO ENGLAND.

Meeting of the Emperors Postponed.

The Prince of Wales Foundered at Sea.

Fifty Persons Reported Lost.

CONVENTION OF CONSERVATIVE CATHOLICS AT MUNICH.

Attack on the Police at Limerick.

Cholera Increasing at Konigsberg.

BERLIN, August 22.—The cholera is spreading at Konigsberg. It has appeared at Dantzig, Stettin and the south of Prussia are still full of the disease.

The Spanish Budget.

MADRID, August 22.—The Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, is here, visiting his brother, King Amadeus.

The budget is ready for submission to the Cortes. The expenditures for the year are estimated at 600,000,000 piastres; the revenue at 589,000,000 piastres. The Ministry are confident that the deficit will be easily covered, and therefore regard as unnecessary the measures as to the public debt.

It is announced that a Consulate General will be established in all the Spanish-American Republics.

Meeting of the Emperors Postponed.

VIENNA, August 22.—It is semi-officially stated that the Emperor will not at present go to Gastein, but will meet the Emperor of Germany at a time hereafter to be determined.

Thornton Gone to Balmoral.

LONDON, August 22.—Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to Washington, has gone to Balmoral to take the oath as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Times says to-day that a further loan was necessary to restore Paris to its condition before the war.

The French deputation visiting Ireland have crossed into England, and will visit the city of New York. They are enthusiastically received everywhere. Their visit is for the purpose of returning thanks for the aid given the people of Paris during the war.

Tax on Paper—Thiers's Power to Close with the Dissolution of the Present Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 22.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly and Government have agreed upon a substitute for the newspaper stamps duty, in the shape of a tax upon paper of twenty francs per kilogramme.

It is reported that a compromise has been made in the matter of the prolongation of Thiers's term of office, under which he, after the close of the present and hold the position until the dissolution of the present Assembly.

Supplementary municipal elections in five important cities will soon be ordered.

Italy Prepared for the Cholera.

ROME, August 22.—The Italian Government has taken the most stringent precautionary measures against the cholera.

The Famine in Persia Worse than Ever.

LONDON, August 22.—The news from Persia is still contradictory. The Levant *Herald* declares that the famine and pestilence are worse than ever; that there have been 27,000 victims at Ispahan alone; that the crops have been destroyed, and that one-third of the population will be annihilated. The details are said to be heart sickening.

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

LONDON, August 22.—The subscriptions to the new loan to-day exceeded the whole amount offered. The books will be closed to-morrow instead of Thursday, as had been advertised.

Imperial Evidence Against the Commune—Disbandment of the National Guards.

VERSAILLES, August 22.—In the court martial to-day, members of the Paris fire department deposed to portions of the Communists having fired the city of public and private buildings, and forbade their extinguishing the flames in the Palais Royal.

The press says the delay in the disbandment of the National Guards. The Conservative journals advocate, and the Radical papers oppose the step. Fears are expressed that the enforcement will meet with opposition in Lyons and elsewhere.

Arrival of the Royal Travelers at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, August 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in this city to-day.

French Ambassador at Vienna.

PARIS, August 22.—M. Drouyn de L'Huys has been appointed French Ambassador to Austria.

Privileges Accorded to German Colonists in Russia Abolished.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Czar has issued an imperial ukase permanently abolishing the privileges formerly extended to German colonists in Russia.

Attack on the Police at Limerick.

DUBLIN, August 22.—As a band of music was passing through the streets of Limerick to-day, followed by a great crowd, a party of police, on which the crowd commenced stoning the police, who were watching the proceedings. The latter immediately charged upon their assailants, and after much hard fighting succeeded in dispersing them. Several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

Convention of Conservative Catholics.

MUNICH, August 22.—A Committee of Conservative Catholics has invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to a congress to be held in Munich on the 22d of September.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 22.—The steamer Prince of Wales, from Hong Kong to Batavia, Siam, foundered at sea. Fifty persons were lost.

The steamer North American, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool. The steamer Austria touched at Moville.

BREMEN, August 22.—The steamship Villa de Paris has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 22, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds—5-20's of 1865, 90¾; 10-40's, 90¾; 7-30's, 90¾.

ANTWERP, August 22.—Petroleum 48¾ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 22.—5-20s of 62, 96½.

PARIS, August 21.—Rentes 56f 40c.

MANCHESTER, August 22.—Advices less favorable, but do not affect the market.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¾; Orleans 11¾.

Weather wet and favorable for crops. Spring wheat 10s 10d@10s 11; winter 10s 9d.

THE WILLIAMSPORT FIRE.

Total Loss $225,000—Insurance $135,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 21.—The fire last night was one of the most destructive that ever occurred in this city. The wind caused the fire to spread fearfully, placing it for a time beyond the control of the fire department. All the buildings on Black Horse alley between Third and Fourth, inclusive, were totally destroyed, including the store of Welbush & Keilman, the extensive paper warehouse of Harrison, Gibson & Co. The following buildings, with nearly all their contents, were also destroyed: Isadore Solomon, James Clarke, Isaac Bates, grocery store and dwelling house; L. S. Bates, grocery and dwelling house; P. A. Motte, store and dwelling house; Edward Eckerle, store and dwelling house; A. Ely; two dwelling houses owned by William Farley & Co.; two dwelling houses owned by Isaac Baker; H. K. Vanderbilt, including his own residence; boarding house of Miss Moseley; residences of G. W. Wood and Mrs. Wm. Hepburn; Wm. Colvert, house; Philip Miller, grocery store; W. A. Kinsloe, several buildings belonging to Effie Dunn; dwelling of W. Wise Smith, rear of the late Governor Packer; E. P. Barrett's dwelling; A. A. Dittmar's dwelling; C. M. Baker's grocery; Geo. Rotheraca's saddlery shop; Mr. Wester's dwelling house and D. Eroman's cigar store and dwelling house and the Methodist Episcopal Church, was burned so that there was nothing left but the bare walls. Nearly all the goods, furniture, clothing of the dwellings and the goods of the storekeepers were utterly destroyed. Many of the houses burned were unoccupied, the owners having gone to the country. The citizens generally proffered the use of their dwellings to those who had been rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

THE TURF.

The Races Yesterday at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 22.—The attendance at the races to-day was very large. The heavy track occasioned the withdrawal of two of the horses named to start the steeple chase. The starters were Vesuvius, Duffy and Astronomer. Vesuvius was the favorite in the pools. At the second water leap the rider of Vesuvius was thrown. The rest of the race was closely contested, Duffy and Astronomer, the former winning in six minutes and thirty-six seconds, distance three miles. The second race was one mile for all ages; there were five starters. Tubman won the favorite, but Monday won, with Tubman second, and McDaniels's Australian filly third; time 1:46. The third race was for a sweepstake for two mile dash. It was won easily by McDaniels's c. C. Jo. Daniels, in 1:52½. Frank Swift second, and Vergilia third. In the fourth race, for all ages, was won by McDaniels's ch. C. Abdell Koroe in 3:48½. Quintard second, John Morrissey third.

The second race to-morrow will be the great four mile between Longfellow and Helmbold. The bets are four to one in favor of the latter.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The trotting mare Lady Thorne is again preparing for the turf, she having been pitched to a wagon on Saturday last, for the first time since the accident a year ago. Mace thinks Thorne can soon be made to resume her place on the turf.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CENTRAL PACIFIC ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—At the election of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to-day, Leland Stanford and the old directors, except Charles Crocker, were re-elected. Robert Robinson takes the place of the latter. It is reported that Crocker has disposed of his entire interest in the road.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND RAILROAD.

HALIFAX, August 22.—The Government has accepted the offer of W. D. O'Brien to build the Prince Edward's Island Railroad for £4,325 per mile.

OPENING OF THE LOWELL AND FRAMINGHAM ROAD.

LOWELL, August 22.—The Lowell and Framingham road was formally opened for travel to-day, the last spike (one of silver) being driven by Superintendent H. A. Blood. The road is twenty-six miles long, and has been built in nine months.

CRIME.

The Way They do Out West.

TOPEKA, August 21.—A week ago, in an election row at Newton, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 110 miles south-west of Topeka, a Texan was shot and killed by one McCluskey, the Texan being the aggressor. Since that time McCluskey has been appointed a policeman, and there has been a feud between him and the Texans which culminated in a general fight on Saturday night, in which McCluskey and another Texan were killed and two others mortally and four seriously wounded. There is but little law in that region, and mob justice is anticipated, as the Texan cattle drovers congregate there in great numbers.

THE WAR IN COREA.

Reported Capture of Two American War Vessels and All on Board Killed.

Minister Low Held as a Hostage

Official Report of the First Troubles

England and Prussia Must Finish What America Commenced.

New York papers of Monday evening contain a dispatch from Washington that the Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches containing full details of the second battle in Corea, but is unwilling to as yet lay them in full before the public. Among these details is found the following important news, which is the latest from the scene of hostilities, and may possibly be the cause of the Secretary's silence:

The Szechuene brings word that a junk from Corea brought news to Chefoo that two American men-of-war had run ashore, one of them being the Colorado, and thereupon the Coreans surrounded them and killed every soul on board, except Mr. Low, the American Minister, whom they were keeping as a hostage. It is stated by well-informed parties that as soon as this news spread among the Chinese at Chefoo, a very obvious and unfavorable change took place in their demeanor toward foreigners, even working coolies strutting along with a certain anti-foreign swagger. Their argument was, if even the Coreans can handle foreigners so, what can not the Chinese accomplish?

A dispatch from Washington states that full official reports have been received at the Navy Department from the Asiatic fleet, giving details of the second day's engagement with the Coreans. The facts do not differ substantially from those already published. The dispatches are accompanied by a number of photographic representations of the situations of the fleet, scenery where the engagement was conducted, and condition of ports after capture. These were sent to the War Department for inspection.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following details regarding the recent operations in Corea are condensed from the official reports to the Navy Department by Admiral Rodgers. They are the official negotiations of Minister Low, and contain some details not given in the press dispatches from San Francisco: Admiral Rogers's fleet have reported to China. The Colorado, the flag ship, the Alaska and Benecia arrived at Chefoo July 8th, having crossed the Yellow Sea in forty-five hours. The Monocacy and Palos proceeded to Shanghai to be docked for repairs. The preliminary negotiations opened by Minister Low were well received by the Corean dignitaries, and a conference was arranged to meet in the vicinity of the anchorage. There seemed every prospect of a speedy and amicable negotiation of the treaty to-night as soon as communication with the Corean Chief Magistrate might be opened. While the Minister was absent on shore, information offered to the survey of the waters in the vicinity of the anchorage, and to give the earliest notice of the arrival of the expected vessel, Admiral Rogers was proceeding with, when two of our surveying launches, which had been treacherously decoyed up a narrow creek, were fired upon without warning fired into, and two of our seamen wounded. Our application from perfidious is attributed by them to the bad gunnery of the Coreans, and the fact that some of our larger vessels were able to arrive in time to the help of the launches, frustrated their works.

This occurred on the 1st of June. Minister Low demanded of the Corean official with whom they were in communication an explanation of the outrage. On consultation with Admiral Rogers, they determined to allow ten days to pass before any movement was made to resent the firing under the flag, in order to allow the Corean authorities an opportunity to offer a sufficient apology or satisfactory explanation. Notice was meanwhile given by Minister Low that if amends were not offered to himself and Admiral Rogers, they should proceed to obtain satisfaction for the wanton attempt to destroy our surveying party.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A morning paper has the following relative to Corean affairs: The story of the fight is very simple: On the 10th of June six hundred men landed on the island of Kanghra, and with very little opposition captured the marine redoubts. They then proceeded to the city. Next morning they slowly worked their way through the swamp, painfully dragging the heavy howitzers through mire and water, until they reached the city, and without resistance took Fort Monocacy. Beyond this the land is firm, and there is only with little hills, and it was only with extreme difficulty that the guns were drawn over the ground. Fort Duffy, the last of the five, contained McKee, in honor of the memory of Lieut. McKee, who fell in the attack on Fort Fisher, a desperate resistance, and displayed a cool courage, which is one of the few noble traits of an Oriental driven by his fears. The fort surrendered without harmless, and with a rush and cheer the avengers of our dead and wounded swarmed over the walls, and the almond-eyed barbarians either fled or surrendered. Our death list is in this fight but slight, though our casualties are proportionately small, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our guns have destroyed the spirit and junks of American blood. But it looks now as if England and Prussia will have to take a hand in this matter. The English are said to be much annoyed at the way the Coreans and carried off into the country. One thing is certain, that England and Prussia, which has become of her subjects, Germany will, so that after all perhaps some other nation will finish what America has commenced.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1871.

CARELESS ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

When the Plymouth Rock was passing down this evening, a shell was fired from a gun manned by the artillery officers in the Staten Island fort, which exploded near the steamer. There was great excitement among the passengers, but no harm was done. The affair has caused much comment in the city and an investigation has been demanded.

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR A HUSBAND.

The widow of the late Nathan Williams, killed by the explosion of the tug Starbuck, is said to have taken fifty dollars in settlement of her claim against the company, and it is stated that the agreement was effected through the influence of a Coroner. An investigation is promised.

FROM SLEEP TO DEATH.

About one o'clock this morning John Foley, in a state of somnambulism, walked out of the widow of his bed room and killed himself.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

The body of a man perfectly naked was this morning found on the premises of Mr. Lyons, at the corpse bore evidence that the man was brutally murdered, but no clue to the crime has been discovered.

TYRANNY AND BRUTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.

Allen Hall, Wm. Newby, William Young and James Walters, seamen on board the Nevada, recently arrived at this port, were brought before Commissioner Davenport to-day to answer a charge of assault and battery on the mate, Mr. Gray. Parker shipped as second mate, and was reduced by Captain Lunt to the grade of a common seaman, and could have been treated with greater severity by Sanderson, who was made second mate, took every opportunity to abuse Parker, who, becoming exasperated at the cruel treatment, knocked the mate down. On the following morning Captain Lunt and Parker had a fight, in which several of the crew approached the captain and interceded for Parker. They said they had witnessed the whole affair, and that Parker was justified in this the captain and mate became enraged, and drawing a pistol from their drawers, began indiscriminately firing among the crew. James Hill, a seaman, was instantly killed, and James Walters seriously wounded in the side, the ball passing through his body.

MANDAMUS GRANTED AGAINST CONNOLLY.

Judge Sutherland to-day granted a mandamus against Controller Connolly in the suit of J. B. Cornell against the city, to compel payment for work done on the new court house.

THE QUARANTINE EXTORTIONS

Are still the subjects of comment in commercial circles, and it is said the Governor will be called upon to remedy the abuses by the quarantine officials upon passengers and imported goods. Many loading merchants are talking of having their ships land at convenient parts of New Jersey and Massport their goods by rail to New York.

WAR ON COREA CONDEMNED.

The *Evening Post* has an article on Corea, and says it hopes this will be the last attempt of our Government to do diplomatic service at the cannon's mouth; the last time our Christian civilization shall appear in arms before semi-civilized barbarians to extort from them grants which they have a right to withhold.

NO MORE UNION MEN WANTED.

The bricklayers having succeeded in getting an advance of fifty cents a day on their wages, the hod carriers attempted to get theirs increased from $2 75 to $3 00, but failed and many went to work. Several contractors have expressed a determination to employ hereafter no more union men, and have sent to other places for new hands.

ASHBURY'S CHALLENGE.

It is said the steamer Russia brought a formal challenge from Ashbury to the New York Yacht Club, and also a model of the Livonia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

William K. Clark was killed, Charles Ryan mortally wounded, and Henry N. Norris severely cut and bruised by the explosion of a cannon at Lawrence ville, Ind., while firing a salute on the 17th inst.

At Osage, Iowa, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Frank B. Hyland was burned to death while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene.

A trunk filled with good clothing and containing a lady's reticule and two diamond studs came to the surface of the water near the Cunard dock at Jersey City on Monday. Yesterday it was identified as having belonged to Albert A. Gillett, of Buffalo, who was killed in the Steamer Hamburg disaster. There are suspicions that the contents were tampered with after the trunk was found, as several valuable pieces of jewelry are missing.

Mrs. Hammond, who shot herself in Chicago last Sunday, died Monday night, expressing great sorrow for the deed.

The Mayor of Montreal is having that city cleaned up, in anticipation of a visit from the cholera.

An accident occurred on the Erie Railway near Attica, Monday night, the palace car Newport jumping the track, breaking its coupling, and failing down a bank fifteen feet. The strong build of the car prevented the top from breaking in as the car rolled over. No passengers received serious injury.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New York assembled at Utica yesterday, and was opened in due form. A. F. Morey, of Berlin, Prussia, was present, and received by the Grand Master. He made a gratifying report of work done in Prussia. He has recently established six lodges and one encampment.

The gentleman who made the donation of $300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia, is Mr. John A. Brown, of the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., of that city. The conditions under which the donation is made are: That the entire income from the sum thus given is to be forever devoted to the support of the hospital, and that no part either of the principal or income is to be used in building, the payment of debts, or in any other way, but that the whole shall be rigidly devoted to defraying the current expenses of the hospital after it shall have been opened. This generous purpose has been completely fulfilled by the donor's deposition bonds and securities of various kinds, with the board of trust, in the hands of a Trust Company.

SOMETHING ABOUT RUSSIA.

Her Material, Military and Other Resources.

In view of the fact that a war tempest seems impending in Eastern Europe, and that all eyes are instinctively turned to Russia as the most likely quarter from which the threatened storm will burst, a brief account of the present condition and resources of the Russian Empire may be of interest to our readers.

The tremendous strain which the Crimean war imposed upon Russia would seem to have opened her eyes to the necessity of a more thorough development of the capabilities of her material strength. In 1855 she had only 419 miles of railway; she has now between seven and eight thousand. The annual value of her factories has increased from $225,000,000, in 1855, to nearly double that amount in 1870. At the former period only three cities in the Empire were even tolerably paved or lighted; at present almost every second-rate provincial town is thus improved. Then, twenty-three million Russians, more than a third of the entire population, were slaves belonging to the soil; now, serfdom is abolished, and the freedmen number in their ranks many of the ablest business men, and some of the best magistrates to be found in the empire. At that time the legal system of Russia was carried on according to the obsolete forms of mediæval law; now, trial by jury in open court is an established institution of the country. Then, the soldier's term of service was twenty-five years: it is now reduced to ten. The police organization, the passport system, and the postal service have within the same period been subjected to extensive reforms, and the public press has been allowed far greater range and liberty of discussion.

In spite of these popular reforms, however, Russia still remains a military despotism. Under the present army reorganization scheme twenty-five per cent. of the entire male population over twenty-one years of age are to be absorbed in the ranks; the term of military enlistment is to extend over seven years of active service, and eight years more in the reserves; the purchase of substitutes for the time being is to be altogether prohibited, and personal enrolling for service is to be the rule to be detailed for garrison duty in the various fortresses. This will give a field army of over a million of men, supported by a reserve of even yet greater strength. A very important element of this force will consist in the corps of irregular cavalry which it is proposed to organize from among the Cossack and Circassian tribes. The experience of the Franco-Prussian war having shown the immense results which may be achieved through a skilful use of the cavalry arm, Russia proposes to profit by the hint, and, in doing so, will unquestionably add a weapon of great power to her military armament. Nor has the Government stopped providing this vast army with officers been overlooked. The conscription ukase of last December imposed military liability even upon the hitherto exempt nobility. It will give a sufficient number of commissioned officers, and, moreover, the ranks becoming over the best educated and most influential classes of the empire.

It is said, however, that of the forty millions of the landed nobility but a small proportion of the imperial army—fully fifty per cent. are incapacitated for military service by physical weakness or disease, and that the total number of able bodied men which European Russia can furnish from a population of sixty millions, can reckon up, is not greater than the aggregate produced by the thirty-eight millions of France. It is not necessary here to recite the causes which are assigned for these failings by the medical commission deputed by the Czar, to investigate the sanitary condition of these classes; it is probable that the real source of the evil lies in two long established institutions of the country, in all which peasants will be found and discussions follow. Reporting will therefore be attended with difficulty.

SHOT AND HUNG.

A Robber Shot Dead in Blair County—A Woman Found Hanging by the Neck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TYRONE, PA., August 22, 1871.

An unknown robber was shot dead at Martha Furnace by Mr. Thompson, while the former was breaking into Thompson's house. The thief had in his possession a pension directed to Miss Anna Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Gardner, a German woman, named Meinhart, was found in a smoke-house back of her residence, hung. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow. The case looks bad.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

A Crew of Malays, Chinamen and Japanese Mutiny and Murder an Officer.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A correspondent writing from Shanghai, on the 14th ult., says that the crew of the North German bark Nounan, consisting of Malays, Chinamen and Japanese, bound from Tien-Tsin, to Keelung, mutinied on the 18th of June, burned the ship, murdered the mate and attempted to do the same with the Captain. The attempt on the captain's life did not succeed. Several of the mutineers have been arrested. It seems that they are therefore foreign to the first law of education. Have you, he said, any text book of crime and misdemeanor in your library? Have you any work on what obtaining money under false pretense means? Have you ever seen a lecture on that subject ever applied in the school room? And yet, whilst forcing the faculties of youth to their highest acumen, you would punish the criminal who has neglected for gain, and unschooled in the principles of honor and integrity of character. Is it not a mockery to train and develope perfect life; then it is evident that it must teach life—the life of the present, but of the future. Therefore, he said, the system will have to be vast changes in what is taught at our schools, no less than in the manner that it is taught.

He then referred to the changes which have been made in the system of education in Germany, owing to the introduction of physical and social sciences, supplanting to a large extent at least the former instruction what he called the "dead beats" of language, ordinary history and the mathematics. Professor Agassiz, Dr. Hall, Mr. Cantrell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bigelow and others followed, laid down the following as what is specially needed in the future: Training of the senses, cultivation of the powers of observation and consequent thought in our youth; the assimilation of the knowledge that is in the world around us, and the right use of that around, and the practical illustrations thereby afforded to the mind; the training of the memory to the retained *cum grano salis*, but we give them for what they are worth, as part of the history of the political strategy of the time.

THE NEW HEBREW MOVEMENT.

Its Extent and Probable Results—It is Becoming General.

Several weeks ago, in referring to the various reform movements on foot among the churches, we mentioned the schism which had sprung up in the Hebrew Church, and gave some description of the principles and objects of Reformed Judaism, and of the Hebrew Union College, in which it centers, plated. The movement, originated in Cincinnati two or three months ago, appears to be spreading with considerable rapidity. One of the principal congregations in Chicago has withdrawn from allegiance of which, until a late period, was strictly orthodox, is being repaired and renovated to meet the requirements of the reformed ritual. Family pews are being introduced, an organ and choral service has been erected, and there are other evidences of progressiveness. The new prayer book has been adopted, and is in keeping with the "progress of the age," which seems to have taken hold of the ancient religion of the children of Israel, as well as other and newer creeds; all prayers having reference to sacrifices, the return of Israelites to Jerusalem and a personal Messiah are omitted, and others substituted having reference to the mission of Israel among mankind, the spiritual reign of God on all men of one God, and other prayers of like character.

Another synagogue in the same city is also undergoing changes of a similar character, a mixed choir and organ having been introduced, and portions of the orthodox ritual abolished. The movement is said to be quietly extending throughout many cities.

POISONED FLOUR BARRELS.

Chicago Coopers Exercised—Gloomy Assertions.

The flour barrel coopers of Chicago, it is stated, are disturbed by the fact that most of the flouring mills refuse to purchase any but new barrels for putting up their flour. The number of old barrels used daily is put at one thousand, and the number manufactured daily does not exceed seventeen hundred. While this is a good thing for barrels and cribs to the coopers, it is also of vital interest to the people at large, as the Chicago *Republican* demonstrates, in this way:

"Certain poor persons make a business of collecting these barrels for the mills. Where have the barrels been? Standing about grocery stores, rolled about in the excrementitious matter of stable yards, and kept in moldy cellars until they are contaminated with corruption. Fermented flour adheres to them on the outside; rats and mice have made their nests in them, and they are more or less impregnated with foul decay. Corrupt animal matter has been in contact with them, and rat poison has been used promiscuously about them in cellars and grocery stores, where they have been collected. People are frequently poisoned without suspecting where the poison may have been deposited. The facts stated may well cause alarm to the public, and we are glad that the coopers are agitating the matter, even although the movement may have a suspicion of self-interest."

THE BLOOD PESTILENCE.

Murder and Suicide—A Double Horror in Elk County.

On the morning of the 11th instant a man named Richards, residing at Wilcox, Elk county, in the employ of the Wilcox Tanning and Lumber Company, as a leather roller, shot his wife and then himself. Richards has been partially insane for some months past, and this, together with his being jealous of his wife, prompted him to the fearful deed. Richards was killed outright, and at last accounts his wife was alive, but in a critical condition.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Russian Cattle Plague Advancing.

AMERICA THREATENED WITH A VISIT.

THE NEW LOAN ABOUT ALL TAKEN.

Only Ninety-five Per Cent. Realized

Five-Twenties to be Called In.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1871.

The Russian Cattle Plague.

Our Minister to Japan, in his recent dispatches to the State Department, says the Russian cattle plague, while wenging its course over Europe to the British Isles, has been slowly advancing towards Eastern Siberia and through Northern China. Last winter its depredations began on the Russian Pacific coast, destroying nearly all the cattle from the Amoor down to Thalladstock. It is probable that it may now advance into Corea and pass on to Japan, or even reach America by way of Ascension Island and Alaska. Dr. Macgowan had already apprised the Secretary of State at Washington of the possibility of the epidemic reaching Alaska via the Ascension Islands.

Rebel Army Association.

Fitzhugh Lee and other ex-Confederate officers have issued a card for an organization of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose of preparing a history of its operations in the late war, and asking steps to have a monument erected to the memory of Robert E. Lee.

Heavy Subscriptions to the New Loan.

There was great rejoicing at the Treasury Department to-day over Jay Cooke's dispatches announcing subscriptions of seventy-five millions to the new loan in London. The same dispatches also intimate that subscriptions to equal or exceed the balance of the loan, about fifteen millions, would be forthcoming before the close of the week. It is intimated by good authority that the Treasury will only realize about ninety-five per cent. on the last sale of these bonds. It is stated that the reason of these heavy sales of new bonds, the Secretary will shortly proceed to call in a considerable number of five-twenty bonds, issued in 1862, and apply the proceeds to their redemption.

Thirty Thousand Postoffices.

There are now upwards of thirty thousand postoffices in active operation throughout the United States, the exact number being 30,648. This is an increase in the last decade of nearly two thousand, mostly all credited to the Western States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1871.

BIDS FOR GOLD TO BE RECEIVED TO-DAY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to receive bids for gold on Wednesday of this week, instead of Thursday.

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO CAPTURE THE KIOWA CHIEFS.

Advices from Fort Sill to the 5th state that several chiefs of the Kiowas had come in, bringing part of the plunder stolen from the train of Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Fort Sill, and Colonel McKenzie, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, have for some time been preparing to make a joint movement against the Kiowas and Comanches, with the object of their coming in, as they have undoubtedly observed the movements. Should the Kiowas refuse to come in and fail to restore all the stolen mules, an effort to capture a portion of the chiefs engaged in the raid into Texas will probably be made.

TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

National Educational Convention at St. Louis.

Some New Ideas from Gov. Brown.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—The eleventh annual meeting of the National Educational Convention took place to-day. A great number of delegates were present from different sections of the country, the large hall in which the Public High School was called the Convention to order, and after a few general remarks introduced Governor Brown, who delivered an address, most cordially welcoming the delegates to the city, and congratulating all men of the freedmen builder in their ranks many of the ablest business men, and some of the best magistrates to be found in the empire. At that time the legal system of Russia was carried on according to the obsolete forms of mediæval law; now, trial by jury in open court is an established institution of the country. Then, the soldier's term of service was twenty-five years: it is now reduced to ten. The police organization, the passport system, and the postal service have within the same period been subjected to extensive reforms, and the public press has been allowed far greater range and liberty of discussion.

In spite of these popular reforms, however, Russia still remains a military despotism. Under the present army reorganization scheme twenty-five per cent. of the entire male population over twenty-one years of age are to be absorbed in the ranks; the term of military enlistment is to extend over seven years of active service, and eight years more in the reserves; the purchase of substitutes for the time being is to be altogether prohibited, and personal enrolling for service is to be the rule to be detailed for garrison duty in the various fortresses. This will give a field army of over a million of men, supported by a reserve of even yet greater strength. A very important element of this force will consist in the corps of irregular cavalry which it is proposed to organize from among the Cossack and Circassian tribes. The experience of the Franco-Prussian war having shown the immense results which may be achieved through a skilful use of the cavalry arm, Russia proposes to profit by the hint, and, in doing so, will unquestionably add a weapon of great power to her military armament. Nor has the Government stopped providing this vast army with officers been overlooked. The conscription ukase of last December imposed military liability even upon the hitherto exempt nobility. It will give a sufficient number of commissioned officers, and, moreover, the ranks becoming over the best educated and most influential classes of the empire.

It is said, however, that of the forty millions of the landed nobility but a small proportion of the imperial army—fully fifty per cent. are incapacitated for military service by physical weakness or disease, and that the total number of able bodied men which European Russia can furnish from a population of sixty millions, can reckon up, is not greater than the aggregate produced by the thirty-eight millions of France. It is not necessary here to recite the causes which are assigned for these failings by the medical commission deputed by the Czar, to investigate the sanitary condition of these classes; it is probable that the real source of the evil lies in two long established institutions of the country, in all which peasants will be found and discussions follow. Reporting will therefore be attended with difficulty.

SHOT AND HUNG.

A Robber Shot Dead in Blair County—A Woman Found Hanging by the Neck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TYRONE, PA., August 22, 1871.

An unknown robber was shot dead at Martha Furnace by Mr. Thompson, while the former was breaking into Thompson's house. The thief had in his possession a pension directed to Miss Anna Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Gardner, a German woman, named Meinhart, was found in a smoke-house back of her residence, hung. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow. The case looks bad.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

A Crew of Malays, Chinamen and Japanese Mutiny and Murder an Officer.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A correspondent writing from Shanghai, on the 14th ult., says that the crew of the North German bark Nounan, consisting of Malays, Chinamen and Japanese, bound from Tien-Tsin, to Keelung, mutinied on the 18th of June, burned the ship, murdered the mate and attempted to do the same with the Captain. The attempt on the captain's life did not succeed. Several of the mutineers have been arrested. It seems that they are therefore foreign to the first law of education. Have you, he said, any text book of crime and misdemeanor in your library? Have you any work on what obtaining money under false pretense means? Have you ever seen a lecture on that subject ever applied in the school room? And yet, whilst forcing the faculties of youth to their highest acumen, you would punish the criminal who has neglected for gain, and unschooled in the principles of honor and integrity of character. Is it not a mockery to train and develope perfect life; then it is evident that it must teach life—the life of the present, but of the future. Therefore, he said, the system will have to be vast changes in what is taught at our schools, no less than in the manner that it is taught.

He then referred to the changes which have been made in the system of education in Germany, owing to the introduction of physical and social sciences, supplanting to a large extent at least the former instruction what he called the "dead beats" of language, ordinary history and the mathematics. Professor Agassiz, Dr. Hall, Mr. Cantrell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bigelow and others followed, laid down the following as what is specially needed in the future: Training of the senses, cultivation of the powers of observation and consequent thought in our youth; the assimilation of the knowledge that is in the world around us, and the right use of that around, and the practical illustrations thereby afforded to the mind; the training of the memory to the retained *cum grano salis*, but we give them for what they are worth, as part of the history of the political strategy of the time.

THE NEW HEBREW MOVEMENT.

Its Extent and Probable Results—It is Becoming General.

Several weeks ago, in referring to the various reform movements on foot among the churches, we mentioned the schism which had sprung up in the Hebrew Church, and gave some description of the principles and objects of Reformed Judaism, and of the Hebrew Union College, in which it centers, plated. The movement, originated in Cincinnati two or three months ago, appears to be spreading with considerable rapidity. One of the principal congregations in Chicago has withdrawn from allegiance of which, until a late period, was strictly orthodox, is being repaired and renovated to meet the requirements of the reformed ritual. Family pews are being introduced, an organ and choral service has been erected, and there are other evidences of progressiveness. The new prayer book has been adopted, and is in keeping with the "progress of the age," which seems to have taken hold of the ancient religion of the children of Israel, as well as other and newer creeds; all prayers having reference to sacrifices, the return of Israelites to Jerusalem and a personal Messiah are omitted, and others substituted having reference to the mission of Israel among mankind, the spiritual reign of God on all men of one God, and other prayers of like character.

Another synagogue in the same city is also undergoing changes of a similar character, a mixed choir and organ having been introduced, and portions of the orthodox ritual abolished. The movement is said to be quietly extending throughout many cities.

FISHES YESTERDAY.

Pulaski, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 22.—A special to the *Republican Banner* from Pulaski, states that a fire broke out in that place at seven o'clock this morning, in the machine shop of Patterson & Connell, being in the northeast corner of the public square. The wind was high at the time, and in a short time the whole block of buildings in that locality was in flames. Having no engines and small water facilities, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the fire. The machine shop, family grocery and dwelling house of George Mosely, the dwelling houses of E. L. Wilkinson, livery stable and store of Rainey & Voros, livery stable of J. H. Jackson, grocery of T. J. Hoade and B. Harris, were all destroyed, and but few of the contents saved. Several kegs of powder exploded in Choate & Harris's store, but fortunately injured no one. The stables saved their horses. The fire was accidental, from a pipe. Loss very heavy.

Reports from the richest cotton fields of Alabama and Mississippi say that the army worm has appeared in greater numbers that ever before. The boll worm is also reported in many counties.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT.

Reply to the Invitation Extended by the Lincoln Club.

Mr. Henry Lloyd, President of the Lincoln Club—through which an invitation was extended to President Grant, to become the guest of the club during his stay in this city, on his way west—has received the following reply from the President's private secretary, Mr. Porter:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 19, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and to convey to you, and the members of the "Lincoln Club," his thanks for your very cordial invitation to accept of your hospitality while passing through Pittsburgh, on his visit west. He will reach Pittsburgh about the 12th or 18th of September, but is not yet able to decide whether he can stop long enough to accept your polite invitation.

Very truly yours, HORACE PORTER.

Mr. Henry Lloyd, President of the Lincoln Club.

DOINGS OF DRINK.

**An Incensed

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLS, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
BYDIA K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. BLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

All but four counties in Kentucky give Leslie, Democrat, 37,280 majority. Compared with the vote for Governor three years ago the Democratic loss is 41,380. Compared with the vote for Congress last fall, the Republican gain is 10,111. On these returns the Louisville *Commercial* remarks as follows:

Let no friend of the Union despair of his country, or be even discouraged at this exhibit. The popular mind is awakened to a thoughtful consideration of public affairs, and our party must grow and increase with each recurring election. We think that, with a fair and full vote, General Grant has a good chance to get the electoral vote of Kentucky in 1872.

Everybody is chatting about for the causes of the alleged serious misunderstanding which has arisen between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. In opposition to the popular opinion that in some way it related to the lower Danube and Constantinople, a leading English journal states that it had its origin in consequence of the avowed change of policy in Austria in favor of the Poles. Although the sincerity of Count Von Beust has never been relied on in Prussia, it has hitherto suited the dissembling administration of the Czar to affect a belief in his pacific and plausible assurances, but the appointment of one of the hated race to the Governorship of Gallicia roused the smouldering passions of the Emperor and the ultra-Muscovite party beyond further concealment. This is stated to be the cause of the angry correspondence at present going on between the two governments.

It turns out that the Germans experience very great difficulties in introducing their modes of administration and other needful changes in the provinces taken from France, especially in Elsass. The people seem determined to remain French and to retain the customs and usages with which they were familiar under French rule, and they oppose a passive resistance to change. The priests, it appears, are the chief agents in fomenting this opposition to German rule and in maintaining all Gallic traditions. One of the German institutions, which they fight against most zealously and persistently, is enforced education or attendance at school. "They demand school-freedom" says a German journal, "because enforced attendance at school deprives them of control over the education of the youth, and they demand that the schools shall be divided into Catholic and Protestant, because only in consequence of this separation can their influence over the Catholic portion of the population be maintained undiminished." The same authority then goes on to say that the Government is resolved not to submit in this matter, and will certainly persist in establishing only one kind of schools.

The Ohio *State Journal* repeats the rumor that the cause of McCook's withdrawal from the active canvass he has been for sometime prosecuting on the stump for the Governorship of Ohio, is that his brain is effected. Whether the withdrawal of the candidate is really in consequence of the breaking down of his health or his party, is yet uncertain. Whether, if he is really crazy, he has been made so by the gloomy prospect he has everywhere encountered or some other cause, is also uncertain. The effect will, however, be all the same, whatever be the fact. Ohio will go overwhelmingly Republican. While we have not heard that any of the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania have as yet developed positive insanity, there is plenty of proof that they are in a desperate condition, and there ought to be no surprise should some of them become as crazy as McCook is said to be, and like him cease further attempts in behalf of the party. In the absence of proof to the contrary, we unhesitatingly assign the New Departure as the cause of all their trouble, here and in Ohio. It is rather creditable to the moral sensibilities of the leaders that the discreditable juggle drives some of them mad—it shows that they have a few sparks of conscience left.

Is the prolongation of the insurrection in Algiers the French are still made to feel the burden of the war in which they so incessantly engaged with their neighbors. A dispatch of yesterday announced that reinforcements for the army of Algeria had reached their destination, and from late Paris letters it appears that a good deal of anxiety is felt in France in anticipation of a farther extension of the revolt. When, amidst the German war, word came that one or two of the Berber tribes had thrown off French allegiance, little concern was caused by the report. At once ascribed to German intrigue, the revolt was assumed to be so insignificant as not to make necessary the countermand of the recall of the troops needed at home. As the rebels had no artillery, it was supposed that the burning of a few houses and the destruction of a few farms would probably be the sum of whatever mischief they could do, when opposed by the colonists in arms, aided by the small garrisons still left in the country. Then came word that the rebels were besieging or rather blockading important forts, and it was necessary to send over troops to prevent the starvation of the garrisons. By this time the really serious character of the rebellion was disclosed, and it was only after a campaign of several months that the robber tribes were so far subjugated that M. Thiers was able to announce the victory of the French troops and the restoration of order in the province. This announcement, however, turned out to be premature, or rather a mistake, as it presently appeared that the revolt had extended into another province, that of Constantine. It must also have been discovered that dissaffection was prevailing through the whole colony, as the Government was afraid to send over the Turcos and Spahis detained in France, lest they should join the rebels instead of helping to put them down. At present to suppress the revolt is the earnest business of the Government, and it will, no doubt, be soon effected, if no interruption occurs at home. Some of the Germans, we perceive are referring to the Algerian rebellion as evidence of the inaptitude of the French for the work of civilization, arguing that after so long a possession of their North African colony they ought to have brought the people into a condition of quiet industry and regular life, which would have driven all thoughts of revolt out of their heads. But such arguments prove too much. Even the tribes of Algiers do not like, and ought not to be expected to like, foreign rule. Besides, most of them are Mohammedans who never become reconciled to a Christian government. In fact, to rebel was a very natural and not unbecoming thing for them to do, when so good an opportunity was presented.

CALLING WITNESSES.

In an interesting and entertaining article on longevity and how to attain it, the *Herald of Health* summons a number of our venerable celebrities—Mr. Bryant, Father Chevreland and William Howitt—to the witness stand, and makes them testify as to their habits and modes of life, what they have eaten and drank, and how they have conducted themselves generally, to get on so far in life in such excellent condition. The answers to these interrogatories are, of course, compounded from the recently published letters of these gentlemen, descriptive of their pursuits, exercises and recreations. These all assign substantially the same reasons—regular habits, plain diet, moderate physical exertion, freedom from exposure and care, and a quiet conscience. Nor is there any doubt that the best doctors are temperance, early hours and daily exercise. But it is probable we shall never fully get at the true mystery and philosophy of life until we can recall and question the witnesses on the opposite side of the case—the men of mark, of talent and genius, the poets, painters, scholars, philosophers and professional men, who died before they had hardly attained their prime, and hear from them the story of their own lives, occupations, temperaments and excitements. Bryant has lived to the age of seventy, but Byron died at thirty-seven. Good old Father Chevreland has almost completed the round of a hundred years, but the eloquent voice of John Summerfield was hushed at twenty-seven. At seventy-seven William Howitt camps out in the forest, and climbs mountains of from three to five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and descends the same day without fatigue or inconvenience, but Mozart, Burns, and a hundred other sons of genius, went to their graves before they had numbered half his term of years. Why was this? What hidden fires and forces burned them away? They were not all reckless, or dissipated, or spendthrifts of their health. Some of them possessed constitutions of iron, others lived in almost Spartan-like simplicity, the habits of many were of the most austere and abstemious order—some dwelt and died amid perfect scenes and surroundings of pastoral peace and quiet. If these could be put upon the witness stand and made to reveal the various hygienic secrets which they carried with them to the grave, we should be able to arrive at something like fixed conclusions. As it is—while pure air, moderate labor and a good conscience unquestionably lend themselves to carry us toward the century line, it still remains a mystery why sometimes the reckless toper is the octogenarian, and sometimes the careful youth the helpless invalid. There yer remains, however, a vast army of young, gifted, brilliant and energetic men, whom indulgence, dissipation and disregard of the laws of health have made old before their time. The lives which blazed across the world like comets, and went out in sudden darkness, cannot be recalled, but the wrecks and ruins of manhood around us afford sufficient evidences of the inexorable retribution which nature visits upon all who violate her beneficent commands. With this supplement to the testimony of Bryant and his fellows, perhaps the other is unnecessary.

SEARCHING FOR A RECORD.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is still engaged in its search for the "excellent war record" of Mr. Hendricks, Democratic aspirant for the Presidential nomination on the basis of the new departure. But not withstanding its liberal offer of a thousand dollars for a copy of the speech in which he advocated during the war the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, thus far the search has been more fruitless than that of Japhet in the early years of his hunt for a paternal progenitor. It is exceedingly disheartening—the way in which this "excellent war record" eludes the discovery of its friends. Like longing Juliet, burdening the air with tender cries of "Romeo, where art thou, Romeo!" the *Journal* goes up and down the land passionately exclaiming, "Most excellent record, where dost thou hide!" but no answer stops forward from the silence to reward the patient, persistent seeker. It is very touching, and almost reminds one of Longfellow's pathetic hexametrical story of Evangeline, whose feet during so many years walked in whatever way her heart yearned, if haply it might lead her to her absent lover, whom at last—how close is the parallel—she found dying. We hope the *Journal* will be successful, "if it takes all summer," for constancy so rare deserves recompensing. To return to Japhet, everybody knows that his filial hunger and impetuosity were constantly leading him into the most absurd and ridiculous positions imaginable, and that the number of spurious, or rather imagined fathers, with whom his wild search brought him in contact, was something astonishing. More than one discomfiture of similar character has already befallen the *Journal*. For instance, the other day, when it felt morally certain that it had gotten upon the right track at last, and was about to stand face to face with "the excellent record," it brought up dead against a counterfeit of the most repulsive description. In June, 1863, a Democratic mass meeting being held in the State House grounds at Indianapolis, Mr. Hendricks spoke a piece thereat, but, alas! it was not of the "excellent record order; a large number of Union soldiers, principally exchanged prisoners, growing so indignant at his treasonable utterances, as to make an imperative demand that he should instantly stop, which being unheeded, they rushed to the platform, and were halted by an officer who rushed between the stand and the boys in blue, and told them that they would be shot down if they did not desist, whereupon they replied that they might as well be killed in fighting rebels in Indiana as in the South. The disturbance was at length quelled, however, and the man of the "excellent record" escaped under the protection of a friendly Republican. This must have been a sore disappointment to the *Journal*. We can quite understand Calliban burst upon her musings instead. So, too, when in the same place a mass meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis was held the day after the assassination of President Lincoln, and cries of "down with him," "the traitor must not speak," arose from the assembled throng, and with his long, white hair, and feeble complexion, is as much an object of attention and interest as he is in the corridor of the Capitol or on Pennsylvania avenue.

The ex-Empress of Mexico, Carlotta, it is positively stated, cannot live through the coming autumn, as she now has periods of perfect prostration lasting forty-eight hours, and her death is expected almost any day. She is only thirty-one years of age, having been married to the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian when she was but seventeen years of age.

Colonel Kilburn Knox, son of Judge Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Anna Manager were married in New York city last Saturday by the Rev. B. B. Ray, of Grace Church, Harlem. The bride was given away by General W. B. Hazen. Colonel Knox was a gallant soldier of the Union army. He was on Gen. McPherson's staff, and was by his side when he fell in battle. He served on the staff of Gen. Hazen and on the "march to the sea," and was subsequently a member of the staff of Gen. Sherman.

The Bonaparte family is about to celebrate the centenary of the banking-house to which it owes its fortune. The firm was established at Frankfort in 1771, by Meyer Anselm. Being left an orphan, he obtained employment in a bank at Hanover, and by his industry and economy succeeded in amassing a little capital, with which he founded his own establishment. In 1801 he was appointed agent of the Elector of Hesse, to whom he in turn saved, at the risk of his own, when the French army entered that State. For this service the Emperor of Austria gave titles of nobility to all the members of the family, with the motto, to which they have always remained faithful, "Justitia, Industria, Integritas." The founder of the dynasty left six children, of whom the youngest was the late Caron James, of Paris.

RAIL ROLLING.

The Mill at Indianapolis—A Labor-Saving Puddling Apparatus.

A correspondent attending the session of the American Social Science Association at Indianapolis, speaks of the rail rolling mill at that place, in which members of the Association took great interest. Most of the material which goes to make rails in this mill is already worn out rails, both on top and bottom, and useless for railroad purposes, but containing yet a very considerable weight of good metal. There is little waste in working a rail; before thinkol material may go there, where no strain ever reaches it; but a good piece of iron must go above it and another below it. These pieces are called "muck bars," and are worth a cent a pound the day. A law has finally been obtained in their favor to which Her Majesty has given her assent.

The number of raised checks in circulation, and the skill and facility with which they are changed and passed, has induced the Chicago Clearing House to organize a protective association, the business of which will be to give, as quickly as possible after the discovery of a swindle, a description of the party passing the check, with all necessary details with regard to the manner in which the imposition was practiced. Information will be immediately transmitted by telegraph to all members, putting them on their guard.

A German family of six persons, residing in Williamsburg, New York, were poisoned on Sunday last by eating blue-fish for their breakfast. Before the meal was half over all were afflicted with intense pain in the head, and their faces swelled to unnatural proportions. A physician was summoned and succeeded, after some four hours, in having the poison ejected. It acted like strychnine, and it is said that many who go for blue-fish use that poison on the bait that they throw away for the purpose of keeping the "school" together. Others attribute the poisonous qualities of this delicious fish to its nibbling in old wrecks on the Long Island coast, and thus becoming impregnated with copper.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Charles Francis Bonaventura Miel, recently called the Abbe Miel, who has held a distinguished position in Paris, being one of the preachers in the Madeleine, has renounces the Romish communion, and after due probation, according to the canons, has been received into the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and become connected with the diocese of Pennsylvania, having been assigned by Bishop Stevens to a French mission in Philadelphia.

Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, says *The Paris American Register* has run away from England to escape the dinners and receptions with which he has been overwhelmed since his arrival in that country, and is now quietly enjoying life in Paris. He can be seen any day on the Boulevards or in the places where Americans most love to congregate, and with his long, white hair, and florid rosy

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 95 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1870, for thirty years, interest payable Feburary and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, August 22, 1871.

The high premium on Government bonds, with the uncertainty thrown around them by the workings of the funding bill, has brought out large amounts that have heretofore been quietly held since the original subscriptions were made. The funds thus diverted are seeking reinvestment in local securities most of which are known to the public. The present issue of the Connellsville Railroad is would be hard to pick up any amount of the seven per cent. and these at about 95 or 96. Some of the six per cents are in the market. The Allegheny and Pittsburg seven-thirties have always been favorable in our market and are strongly held at high prices. We hear of a new loan on one of the branches, by some road, and better than either of these is the investment than the old bonds at their present figure.

City seven per cent. bonds issued under provision of the "Funding Act," are probably the best bonds now on the market for conservative investors. Besides having the faith and credit of the city pledged they are a first mortgage on all property abutting on the street being improved. The bonds of the "Frankstown Avenue," issued under the above act, are just now coming on the market. The Commissioners have, we think, wisely made as their contracts payable in cash, no bonds going to contractors. It frequently happens that contractors, getting hard up, are forced to realize on bonds at ruinous rates, as we saw in the case of the Penn avenue when first commenced—the bonds sold as low as 50, coming from merely contractors. Now it would be impossible for any one to buy one of these bonds, and we predict for them a premium in a few years.

We understand the Commissioners of the Franklintown avenue have made arrangements with one of our private bankers to enable their bonds to find their bonds as fast as they meet funds. A prominent Allegheny City banker, we are informed, changed thirty thousand dollars of the Franklintown avenues, this morning, as a start fund.

—The stock market has been strong to-day, the rise extending throughout the whole list, but heaviest in Pacific Mail and Chicago and Northwestern.

—We have the pleasing news of the success of the new loan, as will be seen by the following dispatch, received per Western Union Telegraph Company:

LONDON, August 22, 5 P. M.—Introduction of new loan a success, the subscriptions already footing up over $5,000,000. Books will be closed to-morrow.

The New York Financier says: "The action apperance of the final success for this Five per cent. loan, after some weeks of quiet, and especially the increase of success in Europe, has opened the eyes of our people generally to clearer perceptions of the fruitions that lie within the reach of the trade in the United States. A general expression has been current that the United States ought to get money no better terms than six per cent. interest, but could not, and popular reasoning was content with this. It is now seen that there is no limit to money in free supply, at five per cent, and, if we may ventiule to drop one more figure, perhaps at certain exigencies in the way of criticism upon the present arrangement of the loan, it would be found that there is also an ample supply at four, waiving to be lent to the government as low as four per cent, if the length of the loan could be made satisfactory. The immediate question, however, is the disposal of the remnant of the five per cent. unsubscribed. Indeed by the figures above stated that we soon shall have to report this part of the funded loan closed also.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114½	114½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United states securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupon 6s	113½
United States 6s of 1881	114½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	114½
United States 5-20s of 1865	114½
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114½
Union Pacific Railroad	100
Central Pacific Railroad	100
Currency Pacifics	104½

—The following stocks were sold last evening to A. McGwigan, auctioneer, at his store, 85 Fourth, 102 Smithfield street:

Third National Bank	$137 25
Third National Bank	137
Bank of Pittsburgh	74 25
Bank of Pittsburgh	74
Allegheny Suspension bridge	55
Hamilton Bridge	50
Monongahela Navigation Co	50 50

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Romaine's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 23, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	112	112	112	112	112	112
C. & P.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. Scrip	80	80	80	80	80	80
Reading	93	93	93	93	93	93
Reading, scrip	80	80	80	80	80	80
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Harlem, scrip	120	120	120	120	120	120
Lake Shore	102	102	102	102	102	102
Illinois Cent.	130	130	130	130	130	130
C. & A.	106	106	106	106	106	106
C. & N. W.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	106	106	106	106	106	106
Pittsburg	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Ft. Wayne	91	91	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	30	30
Ohio & Miss. scrip	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mil. & St. P.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Mil. & St. P. scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Mil. & St. P. Do. pref. scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Northwestern	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Northwestern scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref. scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Fort Wayne	91	91	91	91	91	91
Fort Wayne scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Terre Haute	91	91	91	91	91	91
Terre Haute pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Terre Haute scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Terre Haute pref. scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss. scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Ohio & Miss. pref. scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & Alton	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & Alton pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & Alton scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & Alton pref. scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleveland & Pittsburgh scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91
Southwestern Pref'd	91	91	91	91	91	91

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	91½
Philadelphia and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	56
Lehigh Gold	113
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	39
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127½
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	93½

—James W. Kinnard, Broker, No. 57 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. He loans in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, August 22, 1871. }

BREADSTUFFS.—The markets continue uniform, exhibiting but slight changes in prices from day to day. All leading standard articles are held firmly at quotations, though the demand is rather light, and the market dull. Flour—Receipts since our last 1,000 bbls. Brands of flour made from old wheat are held firmly at quotations, but new wheat flour has no fixed value as yet, and sells at lower figures than the old. Wheat—The market has not settled down to a permanent basis, and hence correct quotations are hard to arrive at. Quite a number of sales were made this morning at prices below those on Exchange which are noted below. Oats was weak and holders anxious to realize at concessions in prices. Unusual activity is manifested in the fruit and medium markets; but this is "scanning" season. The weather continues extremely warm.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 117 barrels; supply still in excess of the demand with sales at $1 00@2 00 per barrel.

ASHES—There is a fair demand with regular sales; Pearls 6@6½; common refined 4½@4½c; pearls 8½@9c; pots 7½c.

BEANS—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $5 00.

BACON and PROVISIONS—The market cannot be styled an active one, yet prices are unchanged, with a moderate trade transacted to-day. Sugar-cured Hams at 15@15½c; sugar-cured Shoulders 12@12½c; and sugar-cured Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; plain sliced sides 14@14½c; clear sides 13@13½c. Dried Beef scarce and nominal. Smoked Bacon, 12@12½c. Lard, Berea, Rendered 13@13½c; Leaf, 12½@13c per lb. Mess pork $14 00@14 50. Country lard 9@9½c.

BERRIES—The demand has improved, and sales have been made at $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

BAKING Powders—Regular sales as follows: Hunter, 3-lb cans ⅌ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can ⅌ doz, $2 50; cans ⅌ gross, $30.

BROOMS—Store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

CHEESE—New Limburger Hydraulic $1 50@1 60 per bbl. Beeson's Pioneer Hydraulic, $1 50@1 75; Reliance, $1 50@1 60; Factory, $1 50@1 60. Limburger plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 per ton.

CANDLES—There is a better demand for candles, with sales to the jobbing trade at 12½c for No. 1; full weight, 12c; short weight 11c; mould 13c ⅌ lb.

CANDIES—Stick candy, 12c. There is more demand and prices are a little firmer. We quote Ohio and Pittsburgh rock candy; Factory 9@9½c; Dairy sale ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $5 00@5 50, and Philadelphia $5 00.

CANNED GOODS—The demand has increased and we note reported sales standard at 90c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; corn is a small way at nominal ⅌ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light and prices nominal. We quote peaches, halves, 13@15c; quarters 8@10c ⅌ lb.

FEED—The market is still overstocked, and prices rule low, 13@15c per dozen for strictly fresh being the ruling rates. Low grades are dull.

FLOUR—As stated in our remarks, old wheat flour is held firm at quotations, but is settled down on a permanent basis. The stocks are large, both in the hands of millers and dealers, and prices the inclination of which is downward. We quote: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, in sacks, $6 50; Spring do., Minnesota patents, $7 75 to new white wheat, $6 00@6 25; white wheat, old, $7 00@7 25; lower grades below these figures.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone but few changes; certain descriptions have a declining tendency while others are just the reverse. The receipts for the past two days were as follows:

Corn, sacks	1,200	Wheat, sacks	1,741
Barley, sacks	200	Rye, sacks	615
Oats, sacks	2,560		

The new Exchange continues to be well represented by the business community. This is just as it should be; but those of our merchants who have not yet put in an appearance should do so at once. A fair amount of business was transacted. The current rates, with sales, were as follows: Wheat—Market scarcely so firm as for previous days. We quote new red winter at $1 20@1 22; old red $1 25@1 27½; white and amber $1 20@1 22; choice lot of fancy white sold at $1 30. Corn—Sales in store, 2,000 bushels prime, on private terms; 1,000 bushels yellow at 60c; 2,000 bushels at 60½c; 2,000 bushels at 60½c. Oats—The supply exceeds the demand; prices weak; sales 2 cars at 40c; 1 car at 40½c. Rye—Prices are unchanged; we note sales of 1 car No. 1 at 80c. Corn Exchange: 2 cars and 1 do at 73; the extreme rates are 70@75c for No. 2 yellow prime and 70@75c for Barley—Market unchanged, and we omit figures.

GROCERIES—There is no change to note in prices. Sugars are quite active and generally looking up. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Rio, prime at 19c; prime fair (free) good 18½@18½; fair 18½@18½; roasted in papers 24@28c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 80; prime $1 20; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 90c. Gunpowder fair $1 00; lower grades down to $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 20; fair $1 00; choice fancy $1 25; good $1 00; fair $0 90. Japan fancy $1 40; good 90c; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13c; A coffee, 12c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12½; C yellow, 12c.

New Sugars—New Orleans—The selling rates are for prime 10½c; choice 10c.

Spices—Cream pepper 25c; Pimento 12c; Cloves 40c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime do. Rangoon 8½c.

Syrups—If and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drip 55c; extra honey 60c; choice golden do. 50c.

Molasses—Cuba clayed and centrifugal are offered; Sugar House $2 25 bbl; muscovado $2 50; vacuum pan $2 75@3 00.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime do. Rangoon 8½c.

Syrups—If and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drip 55c; extra honey 60c; choice golden do. 50c.

Molasses—Cuba clayed and centrifugal are offered; Sugar House $2 25 bbl; muscovado $2 50; vacuum pan $2 75@3 00.

New Orleans—Fancy $1 00; choice $0 90; prime $0 80; good $0 75; fair Dugout, Japan fancy $0 70; good 60c; fair 55c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13c; A coffee, 12c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12½; C yellow, 12c.

New Sugars—New Orleans—The selling rates are for prime 10½c; choice 10c.

Spices—Cream pepper 25c; Pimento 12c; Cloves 40c; Cassia 20c.

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Syrups—If and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drip 55c; extra honey 60c; choice golden do. 50c.

Molasses—Cuba clayed and centrifugal are offered; Sugar House $2 25 bbl; muscovado $2 50; vacuum pan $2 75@3 00.

HAY—The market is quiet and steady with sales of timothy at $20 ⅌ ton; mixed do. $18@19; prairie $16@17; baled straw, $12@13.

HOPS—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky at 20@22c; choice do. 23@25c.

HIDES—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

LIVE STOCK—Sales at $1 00@3 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Sales one-half car screenings at $25 50 ⅌ ton, and one half car middlings at $26 ⅌ ton.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; sales fair stand young at 30@35c ⅌ pair; old 50@55c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, new, in market.

Hams—Regular sales at 15@15½c.

Shoulders—Sales in a small way at $0 10 ⅌ bbl; 10@10 50 ⅌ ℔.

Potatoes—No. 1 Bee goose feathers 75@80c; mixed do. 60@65c; mixed 50@55c.

Hides—Green salted (township); green butchers; green country; dried; dry flint; dry salted.

Lard, etc.—Sales Pittsburgh at 13@13c for No. 1, and 12@12½c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra, 12½c; lard oil 95@1 00; bone grease.

Grease—This sweet finds ready sale at 2½@3c ⅌ ℔.

Hemp—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky at $90 ⅌ ton; dressed, $180@190.

Iron—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

Nails—Demand fair; sales at $3 00@3 20 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Sales one-half car screenings at $25 50 ⅌ ton, and one half car middlings at $26 ⅌ ton.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; sales fair stand young at 30@35c ⅌ pair; old 50@55c.

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Hemp—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky at $90 ⅌ ton; dressed, $180@190.

Iron—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

Nails—Demand fair; sales at $3 00@3 20 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a dull one, Producers were not anxious to sell, and the few offered at a slight decline from the previous day's figures; even the decline failed to bring out buyers. The result was nothing of importance was transacted. The market closed very dull, and dealers seemed to be—when will the oil trade revive?

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries, viz: Spot or August 21½@21¾; 60 all year 21½c; R. O. all year 22½c; Parkers $4 50@4 87 per bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls Foster's at $4 50@4 62 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was extremely quiet. There was no inquiry for any delivery. The nominal rates were spot 33½c; August 33½c; September 34½c; October 34½c.

PETROLEUM.—Oil barrels—The market is very weak. Sales 500 country barrels at 21 50. City barrels are selling at $1 60.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK, August 22 P. M.

MONEY

Plenty at 5@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange lost.

GOLD.

Gold dull and weak at 112¾@112¾. Loans were made as high as 1 ⅌ cent. for use; at the close ¾ was bid for one until to-morrow. Clearings about $70,000,000. The clique withdrew about five millions from the market. The Treasury will sell $2,000,000 to-morrow instead of $1,000,000 as heretofore. Bonds will also be made to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $50,000 gold on account of the September interest. Lower prices are anticipated.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and lower, in sympathy with gold. The decline to-day has ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent.

Coupons 1881	119	5-20s, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	114	5-20s, 1868	114½
5-20s, 1864	114	10-40s	113½
5-20s, 1865	114	Funded 1881	114½
5-20s, 1865, new	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

On the second call were strong and active, especially for Missouris, new South Carolinas, and Tennessees.

Missouris, old	97	Virginias, old	62
Missouris, 6's	97½	North Carolinas, old	43
Louisianas, new	73	North Carolinas, new	39
Virginia, new	70½		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been strong, with Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and New York Central as the features. Some of the "bears" were trying to cover their shorts, but their efforts were futile, and prices were advanced at every attempt they made to buy. The Stock Board was not bullish, but nothing like the gold and prices.

W. U. Telegraph	71	Rock Island	106
Quicksilver	39	N. J. Central	100
Quicksilver, pref.	65	Erie	26½
Preferred	65	Preferred	50
Adams Express	68	Reading	93½
Wells Fargo Express	37	Preferred	93
Merchants' Express	24	Michigan Central	93
N. Y. Central	95	Terre Haute	24
North Missouri	30	Preferred	50
New York Central	97	Chicago and Alton	113
Preferred	104	Preferred	120
Harlem	128	Ohio and Mississippi	31
Preferred	120	Pacific Mail	45½
Hudson River	120	Northwestern and Quincy	78
Reading	114½	Preferred	86
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	Toledo	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	Central Pacific Bonds	87
Fort Wayne	91½	Union Pacific	30½
Southwestern Pref'd	49½		
Va. dividends	6		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 22, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull at $4 75@5 25.

WHEAT—Better; sales at 92@92½c for No. 2 spring at 91c; cash; $1 16@1 18 August; $1 06@1 10 September; $1 00@1 04 October all the year; the afternoon strong; sold at August, closely to settlement, $1 20; September dull at $1 00.

CORN—No. 2 mixed active at 47½@47¾c cash and 45½c August; 45½c September; 45½c October and 45½c August and 45½c September.

OATS—Dull and declined 2@2½c at 34 25@34 75 cash; 34½c August; 34½c September.

RYE—Dull and declined 2@2½c at 64 25@64 75 cash; 65c August; 65½c September.

BARLEY—Dull and weak at 83@84 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton firm; middling upland 20½c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and state $5 00@5 30; common extra western $5 35@5 60; good to choice do $5 65@6 25; white wheat extra western $6 30@6 75; St. Louis do $5 65@6 75; red winter extra $5 65@6 25; amber do $6 30@6 75; red winter No. 2 spring, to arrive, $5 40@5 45; winter red western $6 30@6 75; amber do $6 30@6 75; white Michigan $6 30@6 75; common to fair extra Ohio $5 65@6 25; good to choice do $6 30@6 75; white do $6 30@6 75; fancy do $6 80@7 00; extra Genesee $6 80@7 00; southern bakers' and family $6 80@7 00; southern shipping extra $6 30@6 75. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No. 2 spring, to arrive, $1 14; ungraded spring $1 14@1 20; No. 3 do $1 14; ungraded red $1 14@1 20; amber winter $1 20@1 21; winter red western $1 20@1 21; white $1 20@1 21; No. 2 red winter $1 20@1 21. Corn dull, with a declining tendency; sales 1 car at 66c; 2 do at 66½c; 1 do at 66¾c; 1 do at 67c; 1 do at 67½c; 1 do at 68c. Oats—The supply exceeds the demand; prices weak; sales 2 cars at 40c; 1 car at 40½c. Rye—Prices are unchanged; we note sales of 1 car No. 1 at 80c. Corn Exchange: 2 cars and 1 do at 73; the extreme rates are 70@75c for No. 2 yellow prime and 70@75c for Barley—Market unchanged, and we omit figures.

GROCERIES—There is no change to note in prices. Sugars are quite active and generally looking up. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Rio, prime at 19c; prime fair (free) good 18½@18½; fair 18½@18½; roasted in papers 24@28c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 80; prime $1 20; fair $1 00; lower grades down to $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 20; fair $1 00; choice fancy $1 25; good $1 00; fair $0 90. Japan fancy $1 40; good 90c; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13c; A coffee, 12c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12½; C yellow, 12c.

New Sugars—New Orleans—The selling rates are for prime 10½c; choice 10c.

Spices—Cream pepper 25c; Pimento 12c; Cloves 40c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime do. Rangoon 8½c.

Syrups—If and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drip 55c; extra honey 60c; choice golden do. 50c.

Molasses—Cuba clayed and centrifugal are offered; Sugar House $2 25 bbl; muscovado $2 50; vacuum pan $2 75@3 00.

New Orleans—Fancy $1 00; choice $0 90; prime $0 80; good $0 75; fair Dugout, Japan fancy $0 70; good 60c; fair 55c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13c; A coffee, 12c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12½; C yellow, 12c.

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Syrups—If and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drip 55c; extra honey 60c; choice golden do. 50c.

Molasses—Cuba clayed and centrifugal are offered; Sugar House $2 25 bbl; muscovado $2 50; vacuum pan $2 75@3 00.

HAY—The market is quiet and steady with sales of timothy at $20 ⅌ ton; mixed do. $18@19; prairie $16@17; baled straw, $12@13.

HOPS—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky at $90 ⅌ ton; dressed, $180@190.

IRON—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

NAILS—Demand fair; sales at $3 00@3 20 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Sales one-half car screenings at $25 50 ⅌ ton, and one half car middlings at $26 ⅌ ton.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; sales fair stand young at 30@35c ⅌ pair; old 50@55c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, new, in market.

Hams—Regular sales at 15@15½c.

Shoulders—Sales in a small way at $0 10 ⅌ bbl; 10@10 50 ⅌ ℔.

Potatoes—No. 1 Bee goose feathers 75@80c; mixed do. 60@65c; mixed 50@55c.

Hides—Green salted (township); green butchers; green country; dried; dry flint; dry salted.

Lard, etc.—Sales Pittsburgh at 13@13c for No. 1, and 12@12½c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra, 12½c; lard oil 95@1 00; bone grease.

Grease—This sweet finds ready sale at 2½@3c ⅌ ℔.

Hemp—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky at $90 ⅌ ton; dressed, $180@190.

Iron—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

Nails—Demand fair; sales at $3 00@3 20 per barrel.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 20@20½c. Flour firm; family $5 60@6 00; wheat active and advanced at $1 15@1 17 August; and unchanged at 1 04@1 05 September. Corn steady with a moderate trade; 67@67½c spring; 68@68½c August; 68@68½c September. Oats firm; 40@40½c spring; 40½@41c August; 41@41½c September. Rye firm; 80@81c. Barley—Nothing doing. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Lard held firm at 9c asked and 8½c offered. Bulk meats—Shoulders 9½c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12c. Bacon—Shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork lower on cheaper assortment, and good demand at $14 50@14 75 for prime; $15 for mess; $15 50@16 00 for extra mess; $16 50@17 00 for family. Butter firm at 20@25c for choice assortment, and good demand at 30@35c for choice. Sugar firm; Cuba, 10½@11c; New Orleans, 11@11½c; Steam refining, 11½@12c. Coffee firm; Rio fair to prime, 19@20c. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork lower on choice

THE VERY LATEST.

THE FAR WEST.

Grasshoppers in Utah—Mining News—Heavy Shipments of Tea.

SALT LAKE, August 22.—Grasshoppers in vast numbers are appearing in several of the principal agricultural counties. The deposit of eggs threatens seriously the crops of every kind next season. There is much alarm among the gardeners.

Several prominent English capitalists arrived yesterday. There are regular receipts of bullion from Wasatch Hot Springs to Salt Lake. The daily transactions in mining stocks are heavy. The city is healthy, weather pleasant.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Eighty car loads, aggregating one million six hundred thousand pounds, groaning one million six hundred thousand pounds of fresh teas, were shipped overland within a week. Several steamers are due with full cargoes next week, which will go overland.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

Examination of Witnesses Continued.

COLUMBUS, O., August 22.—In the Buffenbarger case to-day nothing of importance was brought out. The cross-examination of Prof. Wormley was continued. Mr. Sprague, who was present when Mr. Buffenbarger's remains were exhumed, was next called. He said that everything about the grave indicated that he had never been disturbed. He pronounced the gate in which the organs were found to be Professor Wormley. He recognized the features of Peter Buffenbarger when the lid of the coffin was removed. He noticed the appearance of the rings at the grave. They were of a dark, pinkish color, considerably corroded. The watch of the deceased were firm, having the appearance of being partially oxidized. He did not swear to him to examine the organs or lay aside. The undertaker was examined, and also two other men as to the identity of the remains. There were about seventy-five ladies present during the examination to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The rain which prevailed Monday afternoon in Nebraska and northwards is now confined to Iowa, and the barometer has risen in Minnesota. The area of high pressure which was then advancing upon New England now extends to Michigan and North Carolina, and the low barometer which was on the coast of South Carolina has been apparently lid to the southwest. The temperature has been highest to-day in Tennessee and southwards. Fresh and brisk winds from the northeast and northeast have prevailed along the Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather have covered most parts of Middle and Eastern States, but continues with rain from North Carolina to Florida. Telegraphic communication with Southern Florida is not yet restored, but it is believed a line will soon be in progress of the northeastern coast. Smoky and hazy weather continues from Lakes Erie and Michigan southward to Alabama and Texas, and the barometer has fallen during the day decidedly from Lake Ontario to Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

Light local storms are probable for to-night in Illinois and westward, and an area of low barometer, with threatening weather, will be developed over the lower lakes. A rising barometer, with easterly winds, will probably continue on the middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue on Wednesday in the South Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness southwestward to Texas, and a severe storm on the Georgia coast.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1871.

THE RUSH FOR OUR NEW BONDS.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the subscriptions to the new loan in Europe largely exceed the allotment for that country, and it is probable that heavy drafts will be made through the banks upon the fifty millions placed in market in that country; and the National banks of this country must receive all necessary for their own convenience to-morrow, or the loan will be exhausted.

CONCLUSION OF ADMIRAL ROGERS'S REPORT.

The following is the concluding paragraph of Admiral Rogers, the first of which is given on our first page: We captured and destroyed five forts, those of Point-de-Chene and Fort McRee, and a battery among the principal and strongest in the kingdom. Fifty flags were taken, including those of the Generalissimo; four hundred pieces of cannon, pieces of ordnance fell into our hands, besides very many hundred and thirty-eight. Twenty-seven Crowns were counted in the works. Few prisoners were taken, not above twenty, and most of those wounded. These all were visited with all attention possible, and finally released. Thus was a treacherous attack upon our peaceful and unarmed ships so redressed. It was not deemed desirable to hold the position, as our purpose was not to confer upon extended operations, and on account of exceeding danger and difficulty of hoisting vessels in position opposite to the batteries and uncertain currents of the river, it was deemed best to withdraw the entire force upon the following morning, the 12th of June. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in this expedition our officers and men encountered difficulties which were surmounted only by the most arduous labor, and defeated a determined enemy in a desperate fight, with courage most admirable. The victory is one of which the navy may well feel proud.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Senator Fenton is in Chicago.

The members of the American Scientific Association were entertained last evening by the proprietors of the *Inland Daily Journal*, at the residence of Mr. A. W. Henselman.

John Fitzgerald, a discharged solicitor, on his way home to Ohio, was thrown from a railroad train at Chicago yesterday, and probably fatally injured.

A man undertook to drive his team across the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railway, near Columbus, Ind., on Monday, and was killed, as were also his son and two horses.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science closed its meeting at Indianapolis yesterday. The following official board for next year was appointed and elected: President, Prof. J. L. Smith, of Louisville; Vice President, Prof. Alex. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Permanent Secretary, Prof. James Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass.; General Secretary, Prof. C. W. Morse, of Salem, Mass.; Treasurer, William S. Vaux, of Philadelphia; Auditing Committee, Messrs. Eustis and Wheatland, of Massachusetts. A resolution was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to report at the next meeting of the Association on the best methods of organizing and conducting solar surveys and making a joint publication of the results. The Association go on an excursion to-day to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

RAILWAYS.

THE GREAT TUNNEL AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—General John C. Fremont, California; W. Morton, President of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad; Judge Cutler, of Marietta, and James T. Brady, of Parkersburg, arrived here on business to-day with reference to the great railroad tunnel under Mount Adams.

LEASE MATTERS.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad have ratified the action of the Directors in leasing the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railway. Out of fifteen thousand votes only three hundred were against the ratification. Owing to complications caused by the holders of preferred stock in the Cincinnati and Indiana Junction Railway, the lease of that road by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway was not acted upon. At a future meeting this will come up for ratification.

POLITICAL.

CAMDEN, N. J., August 22.—The *West Jersey Press* to-day contains Edward Bettle's withdrawal as a candidate for Governor of New Jersey, alleging that the success of the Republican party is above personal considerations. James M. Scovel is now the only candidate from South Jersey in the field.

COLUMBUS, O., August 22.—George H. Pendleton made his first speech of the campaign at Cleveland to-day, which was chiefly devoted to a review of the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties in this State. He said the Democratic party will continue to demand an honest currency, and will oppose the Republican party because it refuses to do so. He also said the Democratic party will continue to demand a tariff for revenue only, and will oppose the Republican party because it refuses to do so. He also said the Democratic party will continue to demand the repeal of the test oath, and will oppose the Republican party because it refuses to do so. He also said the Democratic party will continue to demand the repeal of the test oath, and will oppose the Republican party because it refuses to do so.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1871.

FETE IN HONOR OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

There was an immense demonstration at Long Park to-day and this evening, in honor of Hon. M. T. Sherman, Sheriff. Fifteen thousand persons were present during the day and evening. At night the Park was ablaze with fireworks, calcium lights and magic lanterns. Sheriff Brennan was present during the evening. The festivities were kept on until after midnight. The utmost order and a good feeling prevailed throughout.

THE ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Committee of Arrangements for the forthcoming Italian demonstration have received responses to invitations to attend the celebration from the following: Unione Fratellanza Italiana, of Philadelphia, and branch society of Baltimore, signifying their intention to be present, and the North German Landwehr, of New York, who will be represented by a delegation. A letter from General Hoffman says official engagements will prevent his attendance, and one from Horace Greeley expresses full sympathy with the demonstration, but regrets his inability to participate. After the procession a picnic will be held in Lorther's park.

BASE BALL.

A very exciting game of base ball was played on the Union grounds to-day, by the Boston Red Stockings and the Mutuals, resulting in favor of the latter by a score of 25 to 15.

FIRES.

Winchester, O.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—A Gazette special says a fire in Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed Ramsey's Hotel, the Masonic building, and Deighton's drug store. The latter was also burned. Loss, $50,000; insured partially in the Underwriter's and Ætna.

HIGH LIVING IN NEW YORK.

The Upper Ten and the Upper Fives of the Upper Tens.

THE UPPER TENS.

Incredible as it seems, there must be more than 10,000 families in New York who keep up an establishment in fashionable style and spend at least $10,000 a year. Ten thousand families—a hundred millions a year. The figures will seem impossible, but here is incident proof. The number on Fifth avenue exceeds 2e; those on Madison avenue exceed 800. There are between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets alone forty-five side streets, that will fairly average the houses between Sixth avenue and Fourth avenue, the boundaries of fashion. These same streets would give 1,000, and with Fifth and Madison Avenue over 2,000. And now we have to include Lexington avenue, Park avenue, the streets beyond Fifty-ninth street, and the other fashionable localities scattered over the city—and the number of four-story brown-stone front houses will easily reach 2,500, which would leave our calculations far too low. Some of the men who keep up these establishments are poor. There is many a poor fellow with a salary of perhaps $5,000 a year—for a man with $5,000 a year is poor in New York—who lives in a nice brown-stone front house on a fashionable side street. He has to keep at the very least four servants: a cook, a chambermaid, a waiter and a nurse; and may do it at the same time the laundry work, an upstairs girl and all—for if he has children, poor man, he pays *the taxe children*—a nurse. He pays $1,000 rent for his house, and for the rest of his wages of toil has nothing left to live on. $10,000 to live. How can he do it? He does do it, no matter if he can or no. People live recklessly in New York, and do it on less than straight figures, result [illegible] considerable research, and to be relished as very near approximating the fact. Exceed it by a long given a close, figure as to the family spending between $10,000 and $20,000 a year. Forty per cent of outgo is for rent—$4,000 for the one figure named stands, then, those living on $5,000 families that spend $10,000 a year; 1,000 that spend $20,000 a year; 500 that spend $30,000 or $40,000 a year; 200 or 300 more that spend $50,000 a year; 100 or 150 more that spend $100,000 a year. Here are the figures for the gross. These are the figures that explain those gorgeous dresses you see at parties, those princely entertainments, the luxuries of the East and the West; the endless line of magnificent carriages and horses that flows in the Park of a pleasant afternoon; the glory of the New York the Paris of America—a city of luxury and frivolity, in which to-day is gone at $10,000.

THE MURDER MANIA.

A Stranger Killed in Jamestown for His Money—The Ghastly Secret of a Brewery.

Hardly had the people of Jamestown, New York, gotten over their painful excitement consequent upon the mysterious midnight explosion and loss of life which occurred upon Lake Chautauqua before, according to the Titusville *Courier* of Monday, they were again horrified by the announcement and subsequent discovery of a dreadful murder committed by one of their own citizens in their own town.

The particulars, as we glean them from the journal in question, are that some days ago a stranger, apparently a Swede, visited Jamestown for the purpose as he avowed it, of purchasing some property and making his residence in the village. He showed considerable money, and told several persons he had six or eight thousand dollars to invest. A few days afterwards he was induced to visit the brewery just over the hill from the business portion of the village, and there, in company with Charles Carter, a drank frenzy of liquor. During his stay he was either given, or took, a glass of beer, and before he went of his own accord were seen no more. The result of the beer was that Mr. White Stanford brought to the said, had some high words, which attracted the attention of a man who lost the power of speech. The companion of the murdered man went, or attempted to go to the relief of his friend, and while doing so heard a piteous cry for help. The latter was given and met Marlowe coming out, who remarked to him in an excited manner, "Don't go in there; he's got $8,000."

Both returned to the house, and soon after the friend of the murdered man left the premises, and in a day or two arrived at Dunkirk, where he told his story. An investigation was instituted, and when an officer returned to Jamestown, where a thorough search was made, which disclosed a frightful state of blood, and an attempt to burn the body of the victim.

The premises of Marlow—the vaults—show blood upon the walls and floor, and in the furnace near the brewery the ashes of the murdered man were found, together with a portion of the body not entirely consumed. It appears that Marlowe, it is said, confesses that her husband "opened some account with a man last week," and that she "had not seen the man since." Marlowe was arrested, and has an examination this morning. He is the owner of the brewery property there, and is reputed to be a quiet, industrious man. He has a wife and family of children in town, and there seems to be but one opinion of Marlow's guilt. Other particulars are expected in a day or two.

BUNGLING BURGLARS IN BUTLER.

They Break into the Depot but Botch the Job of Opening the Safe.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., August 22, 1871.

It was discovered this morning that there had been an attempt made to break open the the safe at the Sharpsburg depot of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railway, and from some sharp instrument, cut a piece out of one of the shutters, and with a stick raised the fastening and thus opened the shutter, and then raised the window and got in. With a hacker of any hammer they attempted to break open the safe. They broke the handles, the knob of the combination, and the upper part of one of the hinges off, but without effecting an entrance into the safe. They then proceeded to open two trunks and scattered the contents about the room, after which they left through the window they got in by, and left one of the doors open. There is no clue, but it is supposed that it was done by a new beginner, from the bungling manner in which they attempted to get into the safe. On Sabbath morning an attempt was made to break into the liquor store of Geo. Reiber, but without success.

H.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.

A Man Deliberately Throws Himself into a Threshing Machine and is Torn to Atoms.

One of the most remarkable suicides on record occurred last week at a little village in Indiana, a short distance east of Indianapolis, the circumstances of which are as follows: "A farmer was threshing his grain, by steam power, near the road-side, when a well-dressed stranger drove up in a buggy, got out, tied his horse and came up to the machine. He first went to the engineer and asked permission to ride on the engine, which was kindly referred to the feeder. The feeder seeing no reason to refuse letting him try his hand yielded his post which the stranger filled with avidity. After feeding a sheaf or two he asked the engineer for more steam, which the engineer put on, and then, while the machine was going at lightning speed he stationed the man handling sheaves to stop, and as soon as the teeth were clear he doubled up his arms and threw himself headforemost into the thresher. Before the horror-stricken observers had an idea of his intention. He was literally torn all to pieces in an instant. No one to his identity can be discovered, his pocket-book containing $50 but nothing in the way of papers. Some people are of the opinion he guards the name of the man or the cause of his making away with himself.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The second performance of the new company, in Buckstone's comedy of "Married Life," was more satisfactory to both audience and artists. The play went of more smoothly, the company being less nervous than on the first night. There were some faults, but they were few and unimportant. We have not time or space to speak further. To-night is the last week with Harry Hotto and Frank Frayne, who, winding up with "The Smiths and Browns."

VARIETIES.—Alice McKee, the great song and dance monologuist, has made a hit. The new sparkling well filled last night, and the people were enthusiastic. Another change of programme to-night.

I. O. R. M.

At the National Convention of the I. O. R. M., now in session in this city, the following officers were elected yesterday afternoon for the ensuing year:

Grand Chief Powhattan—Ff. Schmidt, of Pittsburgh; Assistant Grand Chief Powhattan—John Sun, of New York; Chief Powhattan—Wm. Knoerr, of Louisville; Grand Priest—H. Simons, of New York; Grand Secretary—Christopher Senger, of Philadelphia; Grand Treasurer—Rudolph, of Maryland; Grand Marshal—Charles Bierhaust, of Maryland; Grand Herald—T. Howe, of Kentucky; Grand Warden—L. Behrens, of Ohio; Grand Guardian—A. Brassmann, M. Frommer, of Pittsburgh, John Schlosser, of New York.

Painful Accident.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning a lad named William Stoner, had one leg so badly crushed as to require amputation. Mooney was standing on the side of a wagon heavily laden with stone, which was passing along the road at Bellevieu, when he missed his footing and fell, the wheels of the vehicle passing over his right knee, crushing it in a terrible manner. The little sufferer was at once conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, where Dr. Wm. Frank soon after arrived in response to a summons, and after examining the limb, concluded that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed, and the little fellow is doing as well as could be expected.

New Goods.

New Goods.—H. Oppenheimer & Co., of No. 68 Fifth avenue, are just now in receipt of new goods daily from the Eastern cities, purchased by Mr. Oppenheimer on his recent visit to that section. The new arrivals embrace the most elegant furnishing goods ever offered in this market, and cannot but attract a very large share of trade. The store is also a very large one, and as Messrs. Oppenheimer & Co., sell at very low prices, it will not last long. Go and look for yourself. Notice the change from the magnificent display of seasonable goods.

On the night of the 20th instant a score of dark men or dirty gray horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. Daniel Reichert, in Clearfield, Pa. A reward of $100 is offered for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the horses. See advertisement in another column.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, August 22, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rain in Inches.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Erie, Pa.	30.12	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Chicago, Ill.	30.14	68	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Cleveland, O.	30.14	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.14	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	68	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Nashville, Tenn.	30.08	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Memphis, Tenn.	30.08	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.14	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
St. Louis, Mo.	30.08	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00
St. Paul, Minn.	30.16	72	S. E.	0	Cl'dy	00

Character of the winds to same space is indicated by the figures at the right of the letters, as follows: 0, perceptible; 1, gentle breeze; 2, pleasant breeze; 3, brisk; 4, high wind; 5, very high wind; 6, strong gale; 7, violent gale; 8, hurricane; 9, unusual hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, hazy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow; 7, hail.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Letters Held for Postage.

Blackburn, Hettie, Hope Church, Pennsylvania; Boyd, R. M., Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; Blair, H. G., Emmittsburg, Maryland; Calton, Mrs. Geo. A., Parkett's Landing, Pennsylvania; Carter, Captain W. R., St. Louis, Missouri; Darvagh & Co., M., New Brighton, Pennsylvania; Dietrich, Frank, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Fiegener, August, New York, New York; Green, George, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; Green, John A., New York, New York; Hall, Luther, Chicago, Illinois; Handy, Maggie, Sewickleyville, Pennsylvania; Jones, Miss M., Cleveland, Ohio; Jenkins, George J., Huntsville, Missouri; Kennedy, Mrs. R. F., 86 Clair, Missouri; Keplinger, F. D., Alliance, Ohio; Linda, Louis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Levy, G., New York, New York; Nixon, Simon, Fulton postoffice, Pennsylvania; Pearce, A., Harmony, Pennsylvania; Schindler & McCausland, Newark, Ohio; Sloat, Geo., Penn station, Pennsylvania; Savage, Charles, Jamestown, Pennsylvania; Smith, Albert, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Smith, William, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Schrock, Christ H., St. Louis, Missouri; Telford & Co., J. N., Lafayette, Indiana; Watkins, Mrs. Leah, Sullinville, Ohio; Young, Carrie P., Worcester, Massachusetts.

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Hotel Accommodations—A Rat Pit—The Fall Races.

A gentleman sojourning in Washington, Pennsylvania, sends us a communication, in which he complains of the manner in which the hotels of that place are kept, and urges upon the citizens the necessity of better hotel accommodations.

He also calls the attention of the citizens people of that town to the fact that they have a rat pit in their midst, and gives a description of a rat killing match which took place in the Eagle Hotel on Saturday last. The rats were caught and placed in a pit prepared for the purpose, half dozen at a time. The dog entered was "Rushy," a black-and-tan terrier, which was a cripple, etc., and needed the sympathy of all to help up the requisite amount, and asked a loan of that sum. Having agreed to the request, the owner of the firm gave Smith the ten dollars. It is hardly necessary to say that the dog never returned, and Smith has taken his last look at that individual greenback. Smith is a friend, and not a first class friend in that. He has contributed to the local paper, and couldn't have if he wanted to ever so badly.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair dressing.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE citizens of Millvale Borough will meet to-morrow evening to take steps for the disposal of the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Cemetery.

SAMUEL FORD, who is said to belong to the gang who have been annoying persons on Spring Garden avenue, was arrested on Monday evening, and this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was fined $5 by Mayor Wilson for sixty days in default of thirty dollars and costs.

THE contract for the construction of a pipe sewer in Spring Garden, and other streets, was awarded, a few days ago, to Messrs. Wilson & Hazlett. The work will be commenced immediately, so that the wood pavement on that thoroughfare will be torn down.

JACOB EICHLER, was before Deputy Mayor Irwin yesterday morning, on a charge of acting in a disorderly manner, and was given over on Monday by the First German Reform Church, on Troy Hill. In default of a fine of fifty dollars, he was committed to the county prison for ten days.

AN interesting hearing took place yesterday afternoon, before Mayor Wilson, in the case of the above two couples, cross-suits for assault and battery having been made in the morning. Not only the office was crowded, but the pavement in front of the street was filled with loafers. It appears that a dance was given on Saturday night, and a difficulty became the cause of those having signified their intention of "shooting on sight." The hearing was the manufacture of barrels. The strikers visited Lutz company on Third street, Monday evening, and Lutz and his assistant had not reached home. The movement emerged from the shop assaulted them, and a lively fight ensued, in which Lutz was severely injured. Several persons were made or less injured. Yesterday morning a charge of assault and battery was made by Henry Miller and Frank Wiles. Both parties were held in bail for trial at Court.

THE PARK CONCERTS.

Arrangements Made to Furnish Music the Remainder of the Season.

As will be seen by the following correspondence, arrangements have been made to furnish music to the Parks the remainder of the season. The concert to be given by the Great Western Band, on Saturday evening next:

PITTSBURGH, August 22, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Park Commissioners:

DEAR SIR:—On behalf of a Syndicate of Troupers now I enclose you a check for eighty dollars, to be given to the Park band Wednesday next if weather is favorable. A check for the same amount will be handed to you next week and each week thereafter.

Yours, respectfully,
ANTHONY M. COCHRANE,
ALLEGHENY, August 22, 1871.

Received from ——, check for eighty dollars, the same being a contribution from the Troupers to the Park. [Sig.] J. H. OLLEY,
Secretary Park Commission.

The following letter of acknowledgment was forwarded by Mr. J. H. Olley, Secretary of the Commission:

OFFICE OF THE PARK COMMISSION,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, August 22, 1871.

A. M. COCHRANE, Esq.—*Sir*: Your note, with check for $80, to provide for music in the Park on Saturday evening, August 26th, has been received, and is hereby acknowledged. I am authorized on behalf of the Park Commission to accept your tender, and will be on hand at the Park with the band as has been engaged, and will perform, weather permitting, that evening, as well as every evening, in the vicinity of the lake, commencing at 6 P. M. I thank you most cordially, personally, I remain, on behalf of the Park Commission,

Yours truly,
J. H. OLLEY,
Secretary Park Commission.

The Third Ward School.

The Board of Directors of the Third ward, met yesterday morning for the purpose of taking action in reference to the schools in that ward, in view of the prevalence of the small pox in that ward. It was decided to open the schools at the usual time, but as a precautionary measure no pupil who comes from a family of building in which there may be cases of small pox will be admitted. Members of the Board will be present every day to make inquiries, and each teacher will be directed to make diligent inquiries among the pupils under her charge so as to accomplish the object desired. It is thought that this course will prevent the general spread of the contagion—and if it will if the recommendation of the measure is practicable. This subject will likely be brought up at the next meeting of the Board of Controllers, as the local Boards have no authority to close the schools. If the small-pox is still on the increase at the time of the next meeting of the Board, some step will be adopted to prevent its spread in the school, or if this is found impracticable, the schools will likely be closed.

Run Over by the Cars.

Thomas Pritchard, a peddler employed in the works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, in the Ninth ward, met with a serious accident on Monday evening at Sharpsburg station. He and some fellow workmen were on their way home from the mill, and were walking along the railway track. Near Sapotior station they observed a train approaching them, and they had barely time to step to the other track when a down train on the track where they were walking approached them unawares. Mr. Pritchard was knocked down and the locomotive passed over his left leg, crushing the foot and ankle terribly. His companions fortunately escaped injury. Mr. P. was removed to the Marine Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Wm. Wood and Dr. Cunningham. Amputation was found necessary, and the operation was performed in the most skillful class manner. A report was received last night that the injured man had died, but we could not trace it to any reliable source.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

A few lots, bought at low prices, at the right time and in the right place, have made many men independent. A few lots, bought in the same place, adjoining the Allegheny Poor Farm, are not fail to bring a handsome return on the investment. C. F. KLOPFER, Arsenal Bank, will give particulars.

ORIGINAL "AND IMPROVED"

Combined in the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, at 116 Market street, is the only Wood sewing machine offered. No danger of getting the wrong one there. MWF

SECURE A HOMESTEAD.

Those who have a few hundred dollars to invest in a few shares of stock in the Homestead Building Association, on the Allegheny river, the remaining lots in which are offered at low prices, can call on C. F. Klopfer, at the Arsenal Bank, for further information. 1008

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

The "Dollar Reward Soap" is possessed of curative properties that render it invaluable for the toilet, bath or cattle soap, for general toilet purposes. For sale by all grocers.

GET A WEED SEWING MACHINE

And you have the very best with all the latest improvements.

ONLY ONE ORIGINAL WEED SEWING MACHINE

And you will find it at 116 Market street. Buy a "Weed" and you run no risk of getting a "counterfeit." MWF

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

A beautiful line of fancy goods stapled, and for this reason Marvin & Co.'s crackers and biscuit are entitled to special consideration. Their water crackers and soda crackers are known as articles of standard excellence; and their long list of other cakes and crackers contains many which have become established favorites with the public. Ask Mr. Co., sell at very low prices, it will not last long. Go and look for yourself. Notice the change from the magnificent display of seasonable goods.

New Designs

Of china and glassware, at Bredel's China Palace.

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MWF

New China Ware.

At Bredel's China Palace.

Burnett's Superior Extracts,

Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. W

Trusses and Supporters.

Rupture, abdominal weaknesses, relief and cure, Seeley's hard rubber truss supporter and pile pipe, Cheaply, cool, light, safe and comfortable. Never rusts, break nor soil. Used in bathing. Best in use. Sold by all druggists. WS

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. TuS

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

DIED.

JONES.—On Tuesday, August 22d, at his late residence at Quaker Valley, WILLIAM P. JONES, in his fifty-seventh year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRETZ.—On Tuesday, August 22d, 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the late residence at Tustin street, near Soho. Friends are respectfully requested to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Scutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. A. M'KELVEY, SCHAFFER'S BAZAAR, DIAMOND STREET, Manufacturer of Carriages and Harness and dealer in Eastern Carriages. Repairing of manufactured work at the Bazaar a specialty.

WM. M'KEE & BRO., EAST DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY, Manufacturers of the celebrated brands of Flour known as Diamond A, Diamond Snow Flake and Twin City. Dealers supplied at lowest market prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
Lessee and Manager ..... V. E. BEAMER.
Flattering reception of the NEW COMPANY. This evening will be presented a dramatization of Charles Dickens' charming novel,
DOT;
Or, the Cricket on the Hearth.
C. ch Fleming ..... Mr. Harry Hotto.
And a splendid cast of characters.
Operatic Selections by Troupe and Orchestra.
To conclude with the
SMITHS AND BROWNS.
Grand Family Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Monday, August 28, the popular young actor, Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON, will appear in the character of the FERRET, IN ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
Fifth Avenue, between Wood and Market streets.
FRED. ARMS ..... Manager.
FRED RICHMOND ..... Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
STILL MORE ATTRACTION ADDED. ONLY VARIETY THEATER IN THE CITY.
Homer Crawford, Lauglon, Frank Frayne, Alice Lingard, Minnie Leopold, the dashing Singers, Mollie Isons and Bankier and Hen Mason, Flora Benton, Walter Bray, Sol Wee Him—New York Tombo—"Some Kind Man" and "Mr. Bones and Tambo," by Chas. Backus and Mohegan.
Matinee Afternoon, 2:30. the Family Matinee.

SCENERY.
PLAISTED & HOYT,
SCENIC ARTISTS,
Late of New York and Philadelphia Theaters, are prepared to furnish Public Halls, Theaters and all Exhibition Rooms with Scenery, Drops, Curtains, Wings and Stage Effects, on reasonable terms.
Address PLAISTED & HOYT, Scenic Artists,
69 Fifth avenue, or Fifth Avenue Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCALES.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF
Black Sash Ribbons,
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New Scarfs in latest designs,
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Entire New Line of Goods
JUST RECEIVED AND AT LOW FIGURES, AT
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Timothy Seed,
TIMOTHY SEED,
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500 Bags CHOICE NEW TIMOTHY SEED, for sale at Lowest Prices.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.
Wholesale Grocers and Seed Dealers,
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A New Commercial Enterprise
Opportunity for Profitable Investment Within Reach of Every One!
Pittsburgh Opens Trade with Japan and China through an Incorporated Company, HAVING ITS OWN BRANCH HOUSE in Hiogo, Japan, through which it
Now Imports Teas,
And is preparing to Export Pittsburgh Manufactures to pay for them.
An old Pittsburgher who has lived nearly nine years in Japan, has returned to this city, and selected his first lands—which enables this Pittsburgh Company, (the only Genuine Tea COMPANY in the United States), to furnish the trade with the CHEAPEST, PUREST AND FRESHEST TEAS at all times.
This Company has an Authorized Capital of $2?00. On and to meet the wants of the growing business it
To Become Stockholders and Customers,
Invites Tea Importers, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Manufacturers who may wish a new market for their Goods, Merchants who may wish to handle Chinese and Japanese Silks, Teas, Flowers and Curios of all kinds, Housekeepers and all persons who want a profitable and safe investment of small or large sums, as well as all persons who desire employment, to call at the Enterprise and enlarging market for Pittsburgh Manufactures, and finally
All who Drink Tea,
Invest in this Company, give it the TRADE you must give some one, and by MERELY AN ACT OF PREFERENCE, earn large and sure Dividends by your investment and get a New, Purer and Fresher "Necessary of Life" than you do now.
10,000
STOCKHOLDERS WANTED!
BY THE
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INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Authorized Capital $200,000
Shares $10 00 Each.
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J. S. BLACK, President.
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A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier Duquesne Bank.
Gen. C. L. FITZHUGH, of Shoenberger & Co.
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Copies of Charter and By Laws and further information furnished at the Office of the Company, 140 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where Subscription Books are now open.

AUCTION SALES.

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HOUSES AND LOTS
IN
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AT AUCTION.
A Rare Chance for Buyers.

On Monday, August 28, at 3 O'Clock,

Will be sold, on the premises, those two Brick Dwelling Houses, bounded by Preble, Adams and Hazel streets, and the Ohio river, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, being the former residence of James A. Hutchison, Esq., divided and remodeled into two dwellings. The Grounds pertaining to each House is 60 by 90 feet. Each House contains a large Hall, Parlor 20 by 16, large Dining Room, Kitchen with Boston Range, Pantry, three large Bed Rooms, Bath Room, Attic and first rate Cellar. There are front and back stairs, 12 feet Ceilings, Slate Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room; heavy Gentles in Parlor, Dining Room and Hall; Vermont Slate Roof, Front Porch, Walls 12 inches throughout, are newly Papered and Paint'd. These Houses are finished in a superior manner, have fine large Rooms with good light and Ventilators, and are most comfortable Homes. This is an unusually good opportunity to secure Houses at a bargain, Intending buyers are earnestly requested to call, visit and inspect. Will be open daily for examination.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in three yearly payments.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

48 ACRE FARM
WITH
Grist Mill, Store
AND
Dwelling House,
IN
KILLBUCK TOWNSHIP,
FOR SALE.

This Property is known as Duff's Mills, 15½ miles north of Pittsburgh, a station on the P., F. W. and C. R. R., and 6 miles from Pittsburgh. There are 48 acres of land, a new Two-story Frame Store House and a good Dwelling, after Pool of Water, a good Orchard. Is situated on good road in a populous district, where a large trade for home Mill and Custom work can be secured. A good mill is already here. Will be sold for $10,000, which is less than the cost of the buildings.

TERMS—$4,000 cash, and the balance in 6 yearly payments.

Apply immediately to

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners for Taylor Street